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Humidity 67 52

November 22, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 77 62

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

四月廿二日英港英十月廿二日

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HINDENBURG LINE STORMED.

BRITISH TANKS BREAK THROUGH FOR FIVE MILES.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS AND A NUMBER OF GUNS CAPTURED.

London, November 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, our tanks broke through successive belts of wire of great depth and strength.

Infantry followed and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line.

The tanks and infantry pressed on and captured the Hindenburg support line more than a mile beyond.

Several thousands of prisoners and a number of guns have been captured.

The Germans Surprised.

London, November 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday morning, the Third Army, under General Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the Scarpe River. The attacks were carried out without previous artillery fire, completely surprising the enemy.

Our troops broke in the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front and captured several thousands of prisoners and a number of guns. The operations are continuing.

At the hour of the assault on the principal front of attack, large numbers of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire of great depth and strength.

Following through the gaps made by the tanks, English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line. Along the whole front the infantry and tanks pressed on, in accordance with programme, and captured the second system of defence over a mile, beyond what is known as the Hindenburg support line. East County troops took Bapaume and Laitzen Wood after stiff fighting. English rifle regiments and light infantry captured La Vacquerie and also the formidable defences of the spot known as the Welsh Ridge. Other English county troops stormed the village of Bapaume and fought their way through Coudeles Wood.

Highland Territorials crossed the Grand Ravine and entered Fléquieres, where there was fierce fighting. West Riding Territorials captured Havrincourt and also trench system to the north of the village. Ulster battalions, covering the latter's left flank, moved northward up the west bank of the Canal du Nord.

Later in the morning we continued the advance and rapidly progressed at all points. English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh troops secured crossings of the canal at Masnieres and captured Marcoing and Neuf Wood. West Riding troops from Havrincourt made remarkable progress to the east of the Canal du Nord and stormed the villages of Grandcourt and Anneux. Co-operating with the Ulsters to the west of the canal, they carried the whole of the German line northward to the Bapaume-Oambray Road. The West Lancashire Territorials broke in positions to the east of Epehy, and Irish troops captured important sections of the Hindenburg Line between Bapaume and Fontaines-le-Croiselle. The number of prisoners and material cannot yet be estimated. Fine but dull weather favoured the preparations but it broke early yesterday morning. There was rain during the night and the weather is now stormy.

A Dramatic Stroke.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Rarely has there been a more dramatic stroke in the war than that dealt the Germans in the latest offensive. The great "impregnable" Hindenburg Line has been penetrated at numerous points and it was primarily the tanks that did it. The Germans apparently did not suspect our intention to open suddenly a new scene of activities near the Somme, and the attack was, seemingly, a complete surprise.

Care was taken to secure the greatest secrecy regarding the plans. Besides the ordinary preparation for an attack on a large scale, a fleet of tanks had to be brought up close to the line. Everything was apparently done without the smallest intimation reaching the enemy's ears.

This was a truly remarkable achievement, reflecting the greatest credit on everybody concerned. One advantage of the sudden change of scene, apart from the element of surprise, was that in the region east of Bapaume the battle-ground is fit for the tanks. The soil is not much cut up by shell holes for the enemy evacuated this area last spring without fighting and we had never previously seriously attacked in this section. The ground was covered with thick grass, making excellent going either for the tanks or men. Moreover, the enemy had not anything like the concentration of guns in this sector that he had around Ypres and Passchendaele. Many factors were in our favour, if only the difficulty of maintaining secrecy could be overcome, so that the enemy could not mass guns and divisions against us and this secrecy, as stated, was secured.

(Three sections of message missing.)

The rain, which had held off for a few days, came down lightly on the morning of the attack, which was launched without any preliminary bombardment. The guns only started when the tanks advanced. The prisoners admit that they were utterly surprised. As a matter of fact, we caught the relief of the enemy troops which was going on in the course of the ordinary routine. With good ground beneath them, the tanks walked up to tiers of wire, trampling down the latter and raking the trenches with machine-guns, until the resistance ceased and the enemy fled to dug-outs.

"A Very Great Success."

London, November 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Sir Douglas Haig's latest attack was undoubtedly a very great success. (Cheers.)

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

On the French Front.

London, November 21.

A French communiqué says:—The artillery duel is somewhat violent in Belgium, north of the Chemin-des-Dames and on the right of the Meuse.

Successful French Raids.

London, November 21.

A French communiqué states:—We made several successful raids during the night to the north and south of St. Quentin and brought back prisoners. There is a violent artillery struggle in the region of Chausse-Wood.

THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE.

A Great Battle in Progress.

London, November 21.

The progress of the great battle in the Italian mountains is being watched most anxiously since the enemy has announced the storming of Quero on Monte Cornale, as, if the Austro-Germans capture Monte Tomba, on the northern slopes of which a terrible struggle is raging, a two miles' descent would bring them to the plain and may cause the Italians to lose the whole of the Piave line and also Venice. The enemy has not renewed his attempts to cross the Lower Piave, concentrating his efforts on the mountains between the Upper Brenta and the Piave, where fighting has been incessant since November 17. An encouraging feature is the Italians' rally not merely in resisting the stupendous attacks but in repeatedly and effectively counter-attacking.

The Great Danger.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports a semi-official message as saying that the whole danger is in the enemy pouring down from the upper courses of the Brenta and Piave and entering the plain. He is employing all his reserves for this effort.

Furious Fighting.

London, November 21.

An Italian semi-official message says:—There was furious fighting on Mount Monfenera all day on Monday. Two enemy divisions, respectively of twelve and sixteen battalions, including some Prussian Guards, were engaged in the struggle for the possession of the Piave crossings where the river enters the plain, continuing the five days' battle for the Tomba, Monfenera and Cornale triangle. After repeated repulses, the enemy, at dawn on November 18, gained a footing in the Monfenera salient, but was dislodged the following night. He returned to the assault, supported by drumfire, and after this the salient constantly changed hands during the whole of the night and next day, the Italians finally reconquering it, but, being exposed without shelter to an infernal bombardment, they retired, leaving an advanced group in occupation. A desperate resistance continues. An enemy column which attempted to break through to the left of Monfenera on Monday morning was annihilated with the bayonet.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A Dearth of News.

London, November 21.

There is again a dearth of news from Russia. It is reported by Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm that a special correspondent at Haparanda entered Finland, but was arrested and sent back to Sweden.

Some Interesting Items.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on the 20th instant, states that the troops advancing against the Maximilists remain at Luga, where apparently many have been won over to the Maximilists. There is no further news of General Kaledin's force on Monday morning was annihilated with the bayonet.

Prince Yusupoff.

London, November 21.

Prince Yusupoff, who killed Rasputin, has been arrested in Petrograd for corresponding with General Kaledin.

The majority of the Ministerial staff are still not working, refusing to recognise the Maximilist Administration. The latter has warned them that they will be the first to suffer in the coming famine.

A private soldier has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Moscow.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DIPLOMATS HOMeward BOUND.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a Norwegian steamer is at present in an Atlantic port with seventy Austro-German diplomats and members of the Consular Service with their families from South America and Asia, homeward bound under safe conduct by the Allies. The party is reported to include an Ambassador, and a Minister Plenipotentiary. The sailing has been delayed as the examination of the luggage is not complete.

ANGLO-SIAMESE FRIENDSHIP.

London, November 21.

The Siamese Minister has had an audience of the King, to whom he handed an autograph letter from the King of Siam.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, November 21.

The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 2,521 and the sailings 2,453. Two vessels over and seven under 1,500 tons were sunk, while two were unsuccessfully attacked.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S WAR-DETERMINATION.

Heart and Soul in the Struggle.

London, November 20.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his speech at the Conference held in Downing Street (the first part of which appears in our earlier telegrams), paid a tribute to the American Navy's invaluable services, America's vital assistance in financing the war and her effective help in many other ways. He was confident that the great democracies were now matching shoulder to shoulder and would utterly overthrow the menace still threatening the liberty of the world.

Admiral Benson, in acknowledging the warmth of the Mission's reception, emphasized America's profound determination to do the utmost to enable all men to enjoy the right to life, liberty and happiness. The Mission was anxious to learn the many lessons possible by the Allies' experiences and they were grateful for the manner in which these had been thrown open to them. The United States was heart and soul in the war and the country had absolutely endorsed the President's statement that none of its resources in men, ships and work would be spared in order to win the war. Admiral Benson detailed the immense amount of work the United States had accomplished and was accomplishing, not only in training armies, building fleets and the manufacture of munitions, but in food economy and the successful development of aircraft. The Conference then discussed the matters on the agenda.

AMERICAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Twenty-ives Probably Lost.

London, November 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington, telegraphing on November 21, says that the Navy Department announces that the American destroyer *Obeyance* was sunk in a collision in the war zone yesterday morning. Probably twenty-ives lives have been lost.

SMUGGLING SUPPLIES INTO GERMANY.

London, November 21.

According to a correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Neue Ritterdamsche Courant* says that Customs Officers at Lohiau were examining an empty barge bound from Rotterdam to Germany when they found a trap-door leading to a tank in which were four thousand gallons of oil, boxes of soap, gin and milk. The skipper has been arrested.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BIG WAR CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, November 20.

The Press Bureau reports that a Conference is being held at Downing Street of the War Cabinet, the heads of Government departments and the members of the United States Mission.

Mr. Lloyd George, presiding, in welcoming the Mission said the purpose of the Conference was to determine how the United States could best co-operate with the Allies. While everything was urgent in a war of this kind two matters stood out which were of superior and equal urgency, namely, man power at the fronts and shipping. He emphasized that the collapse of Russia and the reversal of Italy had made it more imperative that the United States should send as many troops as possible at the earliest and he was anxious to know how soon the first million could be expected in France. British shipping was wholly absorbed in war work and, assuming the submarine situation did not worsen, the easing of the Allies' position depended on the date when America's six million tons of shipping promised for 1918 is launched. He did not doubt that America's accomplishment in the matter of shipbuilding would astonish everybody. Among matters of secondary urgency the Premier mentioned aeroplanes. Everybody, he said, realized that command of the air was vital and almost as essential in the battle-line as command of the sea. The Americans possessed in an unusual degree the enterprise and daring necessary for the creation of successful airmen. The American climate specially lent itself to the development of an air service because it was clearer and more equable than Britain's. Next, he said, came food. Several of the world's great grain fields, notably Russia, were out of reach, the production of Europe was falling and the Allies were increasingly dependent on North America. The most drastic restrictions would shortly be imposed in Britain, partly to assist the Allies and partly to facilitate the carriage of men and munitions to the battle fronts. It was the privilege of the other Allies to pool their luck with the gallant fellows in Italy and France. The tightening of the blockade was put into third place, and he believed that close co-operation between the United States and the Powers of Western Europe would bring still greater economic pressure to bear on the Central Powers during the course of the war.

FRENCH CONCENTRATION ON THE WAR.

Paris, November 20.

Speaking in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau eloquently urged the sinking of all differences, appealed for unity in supporting the soldiers' burdens and for self-denial. He dwelt on the fraternal solidarity of the Allied peoples and troops, who formed an impregnable barrier at the front and declared that France was willing to continue to suffer for the defence of her soil. He emphasized that the Government would rigorously and evenly carry out justice against those guilty of anti-national crimes. A reasonable censorship would be maintained over diplomatic and military news, and all malignant influences would be sternly suppressed. France, he declared, must concentrate on the war and on nothing but the war.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 20.
Silver is quoted at 42d. The market is quiet.

SPY BASE IN SWEDEN.

How the Code was Worked.
A United Press dispatch from Stockholm states that Allied secret service and intelligence officers, with the co-operation of the police of the Scandinavian countries, have recently succeeded in capturing and dispersing large and well-organized German submarine intelligence (sic) headquarters in Gothenburg, Sweden.

The officers discovered a naval intelligence map of the waters surrounding the British Isles and the North Sea. The water area on the map was divided into small squares, each one numbered. An elaborate Code was also found for use in conjunction with this map. Messages based on this code, although apparently reading like private merchantile telegrams and cables, could in reality be deciphered into accurate descriptions of Allied men-of-war or of belligerent or neutral merchantmen.

One of the chief branches of the Gothenburg office, the headquarters, was in Christiania. Another branch was in Malmö, Sweden. It is believed that many of the agents of the German spies in Gothenburg were Scandinavians.

Fragments of the story have reached us previously. Their importance is tripled in the light of the full details. A Norwegian paper recently published part of the German sea spies' code, as follows:—

Code word.
Torpedo-boat ... Barrel, 1st series
British ... First quality
Norwegian ... Black painted
Swedish ... Blue
Danish ... Red
Russian ... Sixth quality
An order for "600 barrels first quality first series," would mean: "British torpedo boats in square 600 on chart."

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

Sir John Jordan's Dental.
Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking, in an interview with a representative of the Japanese News "Asahi," denied that he would offer his good offices to mediate between the Central Government and the leaders in the south-western provinces. He further stated that the coming visit of Mr. Jamison, the British Consul-General at Canton, had nothing whatsoever to do with the mediation question, as reported in the press. It was untrue that he had sent for Mr. Jamison, added the British Minister.

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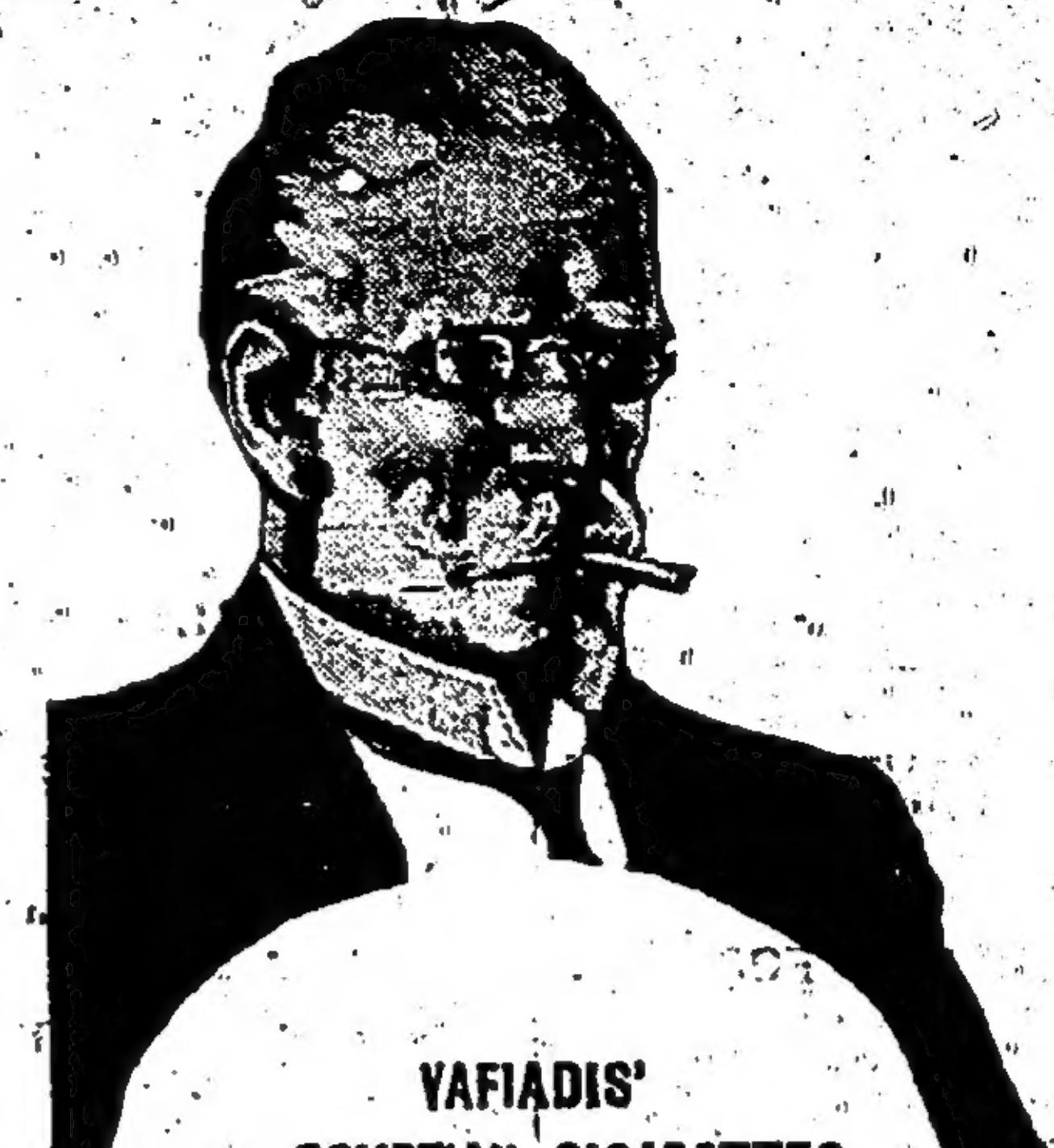
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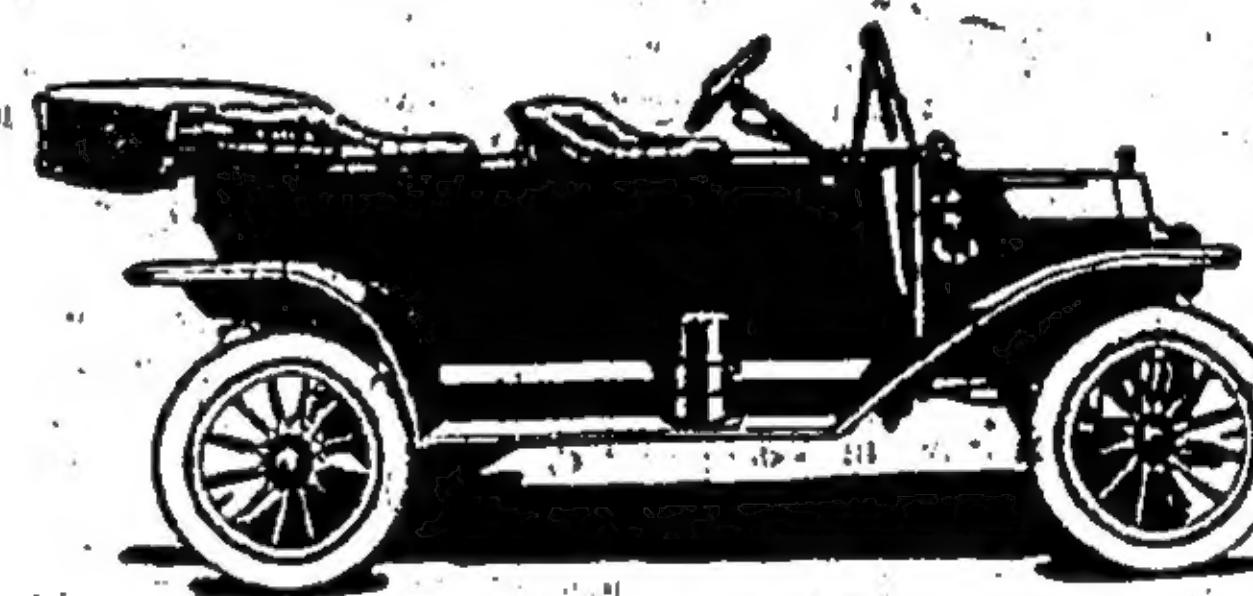
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Arms Alliance Loan. The Japanese News Agency says, "According to the reports of Japanese newspapers, much progress has been made in the negotiations for the Arms Alliance Loan. But as to the management of the four Chinese arsenals, namely, Hanyang, Tchow, Kwangtung and Shanghai Arsenals, and the purchase of raw materials from Japan for the manufacture of arms, there are still differences of opinion between both parties. The Japanese Government proposes that the Tsinling Arsenal should be expanded, and that Japanese should be engaged as Director, Accountants and Experts. The Chinese Government does not agree with the latter part of the proposal."

The Teachers' Task. At Meopham Mr. Fisher, the President of the Board of Education, speaking at a meeting of Lancashire teachers, said it had always been the taunt of our enemies that we had conquered our Empire when the world was asleep. Now that the world had awoken we had passed into a perilous period of our history. He believed that the strain and stress would be greater 30 years hence. The Germans were long-winded. They plotted their policy in terms of centuries. We had, hitherto, been content to plot ours in terms of Parliamentary Sessions. We could not afford to go on in this haphazard way any longer, and we must look to teachers for the formation of a democracy strong enough to bear any strain which the future imposed on the Empire.

Landed Hospitals. Increased Cost. The 14th annual statistical report on 109 London hospitals, from returns made to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, just issued, shows that these hospitals, together with St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Cancer Hospital, provided 11,405 beds in average daily occupation in 1916. The in-patients admitted were 153,512, and 1251,019 out-patients attended. Of the in-patients, 27,328 were naval and military patients. As compared with 1915, there was an increase of 512 in the average number of beds occupied by naval and military patients, and a decrease of 45 in the average number of beds occupied by civilians. The total ordinary expenditure of all these hospitals was £1,513,824. The receipts from the authorities in aid of naval and military patients amounted to £218,087, and £1,295,747 had to be met out of the normal sources of hospital revenue. As compared with 1915, the hospitals had to provide an additional working expenditure of £152,809, the increase being divided almost entirely by extra cost of maintenance.

The Sinn Fein Hunger Strike. Death. Thomas Ashe, the Sinn Fein leader, whose death, after a hunger strike, has aroused such widespread interest, was the leader in the Larne strike in Easter week, when he and his party ambushed a party of police and shot twenty-three of them, eight fatally. He was tried and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. In June 1917, with other Sinn Fein prisoners and for the purpose of promoting harmony on the assembling of the Irish Convention, he was released. On September 3, for threatening to call out his men as he did in Easter week, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and he was received into Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, on September 10. In that prison there were some 40 other Sinn Fein prisoners convicted of similar offences. These prisoners demanded to be treated as "prisoners of war." On Thursday, September 20, they went on hunger strike. Artificial feeding was carried out on September 28. Two days afterwards, after being fed, Ashe collapsed, and was admitted to the prison hospital. He was then discharged from prison and brought to a civilian hospital nearby, where he died after an interval of five hours from discharge.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

In the course of an article which we published in a recent issue, we pointed out that Viscount Ishii, the head of the Japanese Mission to America, was quite alive to the real source of much of the friction that undoubtedly existed in the United States with regard to Japan's policy so far as it was likely to affect America's commercial interests, and we quoted a certain portion of the Viscount's speech which made it perfectly clear that German intrigues and German machinations were responsible for most, if not all, of it. Paper now to hand from America give further details on this important matter, all of which are well worth serious consideration. In this connection it will be well to keep in mind that it was the Kaiser who in 1908 gave expression to the ridiculous idea of a "yellow-peril" threatening Europe, which it was the duty of European nations to realize and to guard against. Happily, no one took the "All Highest" seriously in this matter, as it was realized that the utterance was merely one of the Kaiser's periodic outbursts of windy and mischievous rhetoric. It would appear, however, that Germany had not given up the hope of using the idea for all, and perhaps more, than it was worth, and, in consequence, it is not astonishing to find that, she has, through her many agents, been doing her best to disseminate the false idea throughout the United States and Japan that war was inevitable between the two countries. With so much persistency was the mischievous statement repeated that it was fast becoming an accepted fact by the majority—the vast, unthinking majority present in every country. And in other countries also the idea was current that a collision between Japan and the United States was as certain as the rise of the sun. On many occasions statesmen and others of both nations and influential men belonging to other countries did their utmost to disprove the wicked idea, but to little purpose. It recurred time and again, in the form either of a threat from Japan because of America's treatment of Japanese in the matter of land-ownership in the United States or as "a straight tip" regarding Japan's alleged intrigues in Mexico and China, by which it was sedulously pointed out that America's interests were being seriously undermined.

It was mainly because of the persistency of this statement that the Japanese Government recently sent the Mission headed by Viscount Ishii, to the United States. That the Mission was completely successful has been manifested in many directions. On both sides there has been a great deal of praiseworthy frankness, and in such an atmosphere the malicious statements were soon traced to their source and effectively dealt with. It was also made clear that German intrigues were responsible for most, if not all, of the misunderstandings that were generally believed to exist between the two countries. "Of all the friendly missions that have visited this country," remarks the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "that of the Japanese has perhaps contributed most to laying the ghosts of future wars." This happy state of affairs is due chiefly to Viscount Ishii's outspoken statement at the Japan Society's dinner held in New York, at which the Viscount unhesitatingly laid at the door of German propagandists most of the friction that has developed between the United States and Japan. "If we have succeeded," said he, "it is exposing to the American people the main causes of our misunderstandings in the past, and if as a result of this visit the two peoples will but believe that the distrust, suspicion and doubt are the result of careful German culture throughout the last ten years, we will have done much for ourselves and for you.... The agent of Germany in this country and in ours had as his one purpose the feeding of our passions, our prejudices, and our distrust on a specially prepared German concoction, until, drugged and inflamed, we might have taken the irrevocable step over the edge, and at his leisure the vulture might have fattened upon our remains."

With that view all who know what has taken place—and chiefly all that has been circulated broadcast during the past decade, regarding the relationship existing between the two countries—will readily concur. Not the least among the past misunderstandings related to Japan's intentions towards China. And as this is of peculiar interest to us we draw special attention to it. The statement was made by Viscount Ishii at another banquet held in New York. "In spite of all the effort to make you believe that Japan, as she grew stronger, was always trying to close the door, I tell you that there never has been an hour when our common sense or our sense of our own responsibility failed us. Why close our door in violation of our pledges, or endeavour to close our neighbour's door, when we are bound in honour to protect it?" And in words that have been hailed as "a Monroe Doctrine for Asia," Viscount Ishii said: "We will not only not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China against any aggressor. For we know that our own landmarks would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference in China." If these utterances have done nothing else, they have certainly cleared the air of much misunderstanding between the United States and Japan, and they have elicited a clear statement regarding Japan's policy with reference to China. They are thus of very considerable importance and are well worth pondering over.

The War Tax.

"A Tenant" who writes us to-day in regard to the incidence of the Special War Tax on house rents in under a misapprehension when he says he was under the impression that the tax was to be borne by tenant and landlord jointly. The Ordinance expressly lays it down that the occupier shall bear the tax, and the object of that is to secure that everybody shall contribute to this war impost. The measure is a just and well-conceived one, for the tax is based on rental and thus becomes greater for those who can afford to live in big houses. Our correspondent appears to think that the landlords go scot-free, but as they have necessarily to live somewhere, they have their part to bear as well. The tax may bear hardly on the very poor, and it would no doubt be a fine thing for them if their landlords followed Sir Robert Ho Tung's generous example. But it is a purely personal matter. If, as the correspondent suggests, certain landlords are raising their rents without good reason, the facts should be made known to the authorities, as landlords who do this under colour of collecting the war tax can be punished under the Ordinance.

Motor Mishap.
A Chinese girl, aged fifteen years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the face and head caused by being knocked down by motor car No. 4, which belongs to the Exile Garage.

Coalie's Injury.
A coal coolie, living at 8, Cross Street, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken leg, which injury was caused by a quantity of coal falling on him whilst he was working on a steamer in the harbour.

Launch Collides with Sampan.
The coxswain of the launch Shun Tai has reported to the Police that as he was taking his launch into the Yau Ma Tei typhoon refuge last evening, he ran into and capsized a small sampan which bore no lights and which he could not see until too late. It is supposed that a woman and boy were on the sampan, and, if so, they must have been drowned, for a search was made without result.

Stolen Cigarettes.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of 4,000 "Teal" cigarettes. It was proved that the man was found coming off a steamer carrying the cigarettes in a basket, and when asked where he got them from, and where he was taking them, gave an unsatisfactory reply. His defence was that he was asked to carry them by a man he could not now find. His Worship passed sentence of fourteen days' hard labour.

A Dodge Which Did Not Work.
A Chinese youth appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, charged with the unlawful possession of a silver bangle, which he was found trying to pawn. He stated that another boy had promised to give him ten cents to pawn it. Defendant gave his age as sixteen, but Sergeant Blackman stated that the lad had been birched twice before and had given his age in August as 14.

He had, no doubt, put his age on to avoid being birched again. His Worship ordered the defendant to receive twelve strokes with the cane.

America's Determination.

Admiral Benson, speaking on behalf of the American Mission, was equally reassuring. He emphasised America's profound determination to do her utmost to enable all men to enjoy the right to Life, Liberty, and Happiness. The United States, he further said, was heart and soul in the war and the country had absolutely endorsed the President's statement that none of its resources in men, ships and work would be spared in order to win the war. This statement is particularly gratifying in view of certain reports and rumours as to indifference in the United States regarding America's entrance into the war. Admiral Benson, we learn, detailed the immense amount of work the United States had accomplished, and was accomplishing, not only in training armies, building fleets and the manufacture of munitions, but in food economy and the successful development of aircraft. All this is complete evidence of America's determination, which no sensible person ever doubted—to assist her Allies to her utmost, and, in like manner, an equally complete refutation of the absurd reports of indifference that were being circulated.

"Our Little Bit" Society has to-day sent to Messrs. Shaw & Tamm and Co. two cases of war comforts, as follows, to be forwarded to Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2, Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—1,506 rolled handgays, 16 pairs stockings, 6 flannel slacks, 21 face cloths, 105 pairs flannel pyjamas, 45 knitted khaki woollen mufflers, 38 knitted white woollen belts, 6 knitted woollen sleeveless sweaters, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 24 silk covers, 10 knitted white woollen caps, 10 knitted khaki woollen caps, 32 pairs knitted woollen mittens, 1 lot magazines.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL GREAT MEN NOT ONLY KNOW THEIR BUSINESS, BUT USUALLY KNOW THAT THEY KNOW IT.—Ruskin.

to-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the accession of the Queen of the Netherlands (1890).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 3 amounted to 69,355 tons and the sales during the period to 62,189 tons.

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He had, no doubt, put his age on to avoid being birched again. His Worship ordered the defendant to receive twelve strokes with the cane.

Stabbing Incident.
A Chinese, who charged another with trying to pick his pocket, told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, that he had just left the Sugar Refinery works when he felt someone stab him and put his hand in his pocket. He turned round and saw the defendant, who, when seized, pulled out a knife and stabbed complainant in the leg. The defendant's story was that the complainant owed him money and, when asked for it, assaulted him. He only used the knife in self-defence. His Worship ordered the defendant to receive twelve strokes with the cane.

War Comforts.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE PEAK.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Hearing that the Government is about to bring in a Bill before the Legislative Council for the complete exclusion (subject to exemptions) of Chinese from the Peak, and feeling deeply that such a Bill is wrong in principle and is contrary to all ideas of fairness and justice, I desire to raise my humble voice in protest.

I painfully realize that against the Powers That Be in Hongkong, nothing that we can do or say would be of any avail. I dare say that in due time this Bill will, with the same inevitability as the sequence of night and day, be legally affiliated to the principal Ordinance. But I feel that to remain any longer silent is to be a traitor to my conscience.

As I understand them, the reasons advanced for the Bill are these. It is said that there is already in force a Peak District Reservation Ordinance under which "it is unlawful for any owner, lessor, tenant or occupier of any land or building within the Peak District to let such land or building or any part thereof for the purpose of residence by any but non-Chinese, or to permit any but non-Chinese to reside on or in such land or building"; that it is owing to a slip in drafting that the case of a Chinese owner by purchase was not similarly prohibited. The Bill is therefore, it is said, an amending Bill. In my humble opinion these alleged reasons are no reasons at all. It seems to me that they depend for their cogency, or even relevancy, upon the assumption that there was a "slip" in the drafting of the existing Ordinance. This Ordinance was passed as long ago as 1904, and the fact that no amending Bill has been thought necessary until now raises, in my submission, a presumption the other way. Another reason is, I understand, that the Chinese as a whole did not object to the principal Ordinance, and cannot therefore properly object to a reasonable amendment thereto. To this I say that the Chinese as a whole were opposed in principle to the Ordinance just as those who have heard of the Bill are opposed to the Bill. Moreover, it seems to me that the question is not so much whether or not the Chinese did oppose the Ordinance; it is a question of right or wrong. And I submit, with due humility, that two wrongs cannot make one right.

Having made these preliminary remarks I proceed now to state as shortly and clearly as I can the grounds of my opposition. First, I oppose the Bill because its basic principle is racial discrimination. A law which permits any one but a Chinese, no matter what his station, to enjoy certain rights is manifestly an unjust law and one which falls far short of that Ideal of Equal Justice which is at once the pride and boast of English Legislation.

Secondly, I oppose the Bill because it is against the whole spirit of the British Constitution. In the eyes of the British Constitution all subjects of His Majesty the King, so long as they conduct themselves according to law, have equal rights and privileges. And I submit that it is wrong—apart from the exigencies of war—to forbid by legislation law-abiding British subjects of whatever race, from residing in certain prescribed areas in a British Colony.

Thirdly, I oppose the Bill because it does not even seek to protect the weak against the strong. For it is undeniable that the English middle class cannot afford to live up at the Peak, and that those who do live there are among the highest, wealthiest and most influential members of the European Community. Would it not be simplest for the Peak property owners to agree among themselves not to sell any property to the Chinese? Would it not be sufficient for the residents of the Peak to intimate that they would look upon any sale of property to the unwelcome Chinese as a social sin meriting exclusion from the elect circle?

And, lastly, I oppose the Bill because it is unnecessary. If the Government had made out a case of overwhelming necessity, it would then be a question as to how far they could properly bring in the Bill in disregard of all consideration of principles of justice.

At least one school of thought has subscribed to the doctrine that "Necessity knows no law." But my point is that the Government has not and cannot make out any case of necessity at all. It is a well-known fact that the Chinese as a whole do not like living at the Peak. To the Chinese, the Peak as a residential quarter presents innumerable inconveniences. In truth, there is no indication that there has been any attempt on the part of the Chinese to "oust" the English from the Peak. On the contrary, I think I am right in saying that since the Ordinance was passed thirteen years ago there has been only one Chinese taking advantage of the "slip", and that on medical advice.

It may be argued that since the Chinese do not like living at the Peak, they should not object to the proposed Bill. This argument lacks cogency. A fortiori, it should be said that such a state of affairs renders any fresh legislation of the nature contemplated unnecessary and gratuitous. I know that there are many Chinese in this Colony who, while never entertaining the idea of taking a permanent abode on the Peak, do object to the proposed Bill on principle. This attitude of mind should not be scoffed at. For a principle England—our Empire is at this very moment fighting her hardest fight for a principle, she has been pouring out, in endless streams, blood and treasure, sacrificing the very flower of her manhood. And this principle for which she has given so much is the principle of right against wrong, of justice, fairness and equal treatment for all. In a speech on the Great War, Mr. Asquith said in reference to the part played by India:

"We welcome with appreciation and fixation their preferred aid, and in an Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike, as subjects of the King Emperor, are joint and equal custodians of our common interests and fortunes, we here hail with profound and heartfelt gratification their association side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Home and Dominion troops, under the flag which is a symbol to all of a unity that the world in arms cannot disperse or dissolve."

Would it be too much to hope that the Government, imbued with the noble sentiment underlying those words, will drop this unjust, unnecessary and inopportune Bill?

Yours etc.
M. E. LO.
Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1917.

HIRE OF CHAIRS.

Sir,—I should like to enquire through the medium of your paper whether any new rules or regulations have come into vogue lately with regard to the hire of "palls," quite apart from his qualifications.

If these rules could be notified to the community at large, much inconvenience might be saved to those who may, through ignorance, suffer annoyance as we did on Sunday last. A chair was engaged and taken from the Peak Road to the May Road tram station to meet a lady who was leaving the Peak by the 11.15 p.m. car, the horse boy accompanying the chair to the station.

A few minutes before the car arrived from the top, the up-car brought a gentleman who got out at May Road and hailed the chair. The "boy" responded that the chair was waiting for his mistress who was arriving by the next car, but the gentleman replied "You have no right to keep chairs; go down and get another one." The lady for whom the chair had been engaged had to trudge home in the evening shoes behind the gentleman who rode in. Unfortunately, he was too far ahead to be identified, without running to catch up the chair, and this was not quite possible with thin shoes and a rough road.

Yours etc.
EDWARD.

Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1917.

NO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What is the origin of the diamond? No man knows with certainty. Mr. Gardner Williams, one of the greatest of experts, when asked his theory of the original crystallisation of the diamond, had to confess that he had not sufficient data to form one. According to one hypothesis diamonds are of meteoric origin, and bizarre as it seems, Sir William Crookes has declared that this theory of the heavens raising diamonds has much to make it plausible.

Fleet Street has lost one of its vicars by the death of the Rev. W. O. Heaton, vicar of St. Bride's, where not long ago the Journalists' Memorial Service was held. Mr. Heaton, who was 73, followed the late Rev. E. O. Hawkins, father of "Anthony Hope," who wrote some of his early stories at the vicarage. Mr. Hawkins, at a dinner where "Anthony Hope" was an honoured guest, confided to his companion at table that the novelist was "the best of sons."

In our efforts to assist our American cousins to find a suitable nickname for their soldiers we should be careful not to wound susceptibilities or re-open old sores. "Yankees" will never do for the man from the Southern States, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Let us offer a word worthy of them and worthy their acceptance. The obvious name to include Northerner, Southerner, and the man from "out West" is—"Yankees!" But really no exception should be taken to the word Yankee, which is an honourable title. When the New England colonists were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yankos—which signifies Indians. After the wants of much blood and treasure, the Yankos were at last subdued by the New Englanders. The remains of this nation (agreed to by the Indians custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Yankos; but from a corruption, common to names in all languages, they got the name of Yankees.

Americans may be more willing to tackle "most anything" than Britons, writes a correspondent to a Home paper. But it does not necessarily mean that they are more versatile. The truly versatile man is very rare, for true versatility is closely akin to genius. We sometimes think of a "handy" man as being versatile, but this type seldom achieves success at anything. The specialist with sufficient initiative to suggest or cope with improvements is the best asset of the State. Mr. Percy Robinson may know editors who have become engineers, but he ought to

PLAQUE PREVENTION.

What is Being Done in Manchuria.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director and Chief Medical Officer of the North Manchuria Plague Prevention Service, in his fifth annual report, for the year ended September, 1917, says, *inter alia*:-

Owing to the extraordinary depreciation of the rouble, upon which our appropriation has hitherto been based and the increased cost of material and cost of living, the members of our Service have gone through a very anxious period indeed. Our budget was arranged when the rouble was worth \$1.20 Mex., but since the commencement of the war the value of the former has steadily gone down, until at the present time one rouble stands at 16 cents Mex. only. The suffering thus entailed, especially upon the lower employees, has been immense, and it speaks volumes for their loyalty and earnestness in that they have stuck to their posts for about a year in spite of so much discouragement. The happy news that the original appropriation of Tls. 60,000 will be resorted to instead of Rs. 78,000 will be received with much relief by all.

Last December, I asked for and obtained leave to proceed to Hongkong and accept the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. which the Governor of the Colony, officiating as Chancellor of the University, wished to confer upon me "as a mark of recognition of the prominent part I have played in medical administration and research in China."

There were altogether five recipients, and I was honored by being the only medical man to obtain the distinction. I also availed myself of that opportunity to attend the Joint Conference of the China Medical Missionary Association and the National Medical Association which was held in Canton from Jan. 24 to 30, 1917. Together with Dr. Beebe I sat alternately as President of the Joint Conference, and was re-elected for a further period of two years. At former years, the members of our Service took a prominent part in reading papers and sending exhibits. The paper by Dr. Fred Eberson, our Bacteriologist, on "The Nature of Plague Proteoxine" aroused considerable interest because it anticipated the discovery of a new successful serum against pneumonic and septicemic plague, upon which we have concentrated our attention during the last few years. This serum, if proved effective in practice, will indeed mark a step forward in the treatment of plague cases, especially of the pneumonic and septicemic variety.

I received last March a lengthy communication from the Manager of the American Manchuria Development Company, thanking the Service for the assistance we rendered him in having diagnosed and prevented anthrax among men and cattle in their newly-opened farms. There is no doubt that if our Government and the local farmers work hand in hand to suppress this abhorred scourge, the fertile regions of North Manchuria will yield most productive returns in a short time.

I left Harbin on June 13th for a annual trip of inspection to our station hospitals on the Liao and Amur. I found all the hospitals well-kept, and considerable progress was reported everywhere. A proper carriage, paved with cobbles has now been made leading from the town Taheho to the Hospital. The civils, Merchants, and gentry have shown commendable spirit in helping our Medical corps with financial support in constructing and lighting the.

Our Medical Department in man has during the past year taken bacteriological and clinical examinations for ascertaining the purity of water, mineral waters and milk. Several occasions we have been to analyse pills sold in the

Our medical officers have acted as examiners for practical medicine in the city; been thus examined, only met our requirements. In

of the war and increased everything, large sums of have been spent by the les upon road construction and municipal improve-

FOOTBALL.

Staff & Depts. v. 88th Co. R.G.A.

This 2nd Division League match was played on the Navy Ground last evening, Mr. McTavish having charge of the game.

Play was of a very even character, both sides putting in plenty of dash. The defence proved to be superior to the attack in each case. After fifteen minutes' play, the Gunners were awarded a freekick for hands just outside the penalty area. This was well taken by the centre-half, who found the rigging with a good hard drive. Nothing further was scored in this half.

The Staff & Depts. played much better in this half, the re-arranging of their team being for the best. On one occasion the ball rolled along the Gunners' goal line, but nothing scored. A few minutes from time, Strange headed the ball into the net from a corner kick, result:—1 all. On the run of the play, this was quite a fitting result.

The other League match ar-

anged to be played, 83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Middlesex Regt. Ben-

ned to be unavoidably postponed.

Royal Engineers v. Navy.

This was a friendly match played on the Club Ground yesterday, neither side fielding a representative team. Play was of a one-sided character, the Engineers doing practically all the pressing during the first half and were leading by six goals to one at half-time.

The second half was not productive of much good football, little or no dash being shown by either side. Another goal was added to the Sappers' score, who ran out winners by 7 goals to nil.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:-

H. K. D. C. Camp of Exercise. The Sainyngpua Division will furnish 1 Officer and 20 men, with 2 buglers, for duty at the Camp, from the 22nd inst. to the 30th inst., inclusive.

Baggage to be sent to the Divisional Headquarters not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd.

Fall in, Thursday 22nd, as ordered at Divisional Head-quarters.

Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (filled); haversacks (fitted), great-coats (rolled). Caps to be carried.

Next day, Queen's College Division, 30th inst. to December 7th, inclusive.

Promotion.

The following promotion is made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—Corporal Wei Kan to be Lee-Sergeant and Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Division.

ments. The Chinese city is now practically a new town built upon modern lines, a large part of the river bank having been reclaimed for wharves and main business thoroughfares. The price of land has increased by leaps and bounds. The value of the lot upon which our hospital stands is assessed at no less than half a million roubles.

The past year has been a very healthy one so far as infectious disease is concerned. Plague continues to be absent throughout Manchuria and North China, making this the seventh successive year in which it has not occurred. Smallpox was prevalent for some time in Harbin and the villages on the rivers, but scarlet fever was not as noticeable as in Shanghai, where there the disease claimed an unusual number of victims this year. Dysentery and enteric fever are not abnormally high. The disastrous floods which have recently occurred in Tientsin and the surrounding districts may easily lead this winter to a serious epidemic of typhus, reappearing fever and other infectious diseases unless proper sanitary precautions are taken now.

Our medical officers have acted as examiners for practical medicine in the city; been thus examined, only met our requirements. In

CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE WAR TAX.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—I am taking this opportunity, through the medium of your valuable columns, to bring to the notice of the proper authorities the matter of the special 7% War Tax recently enforced in this Colony. I was under the impression that the said extra taxes were to be paid by the tenants and the landlords jointly, but, on the contrary, I have been requested by my landlord to pay the full 7% out of my house rent every month. My monthly rental is \$20, and for the past three months I have paid \$1.40 each month as War Taxes to my landlord. Do you think it is fair for the tenants to pay this extra expense while the majority of these tenants are hard-working people, and the landlords simply receiving the rent every month? I would suggest that the Government should appoint a special Committee to investigate this matter. In some instances, I have been told, the landlords are taking this opportunity to increase the rental as well.

During the past few years, I understand, the value of house properties has been going up by leaps and bounds, and doubtless many of the landlords are getting good prices for houses bought previously. I think the landlords should treat their tenants as Sir Robert Ho Tung treated his. The cost of living nowadays is getting higher and higher, and any extra expenses mean more hardship for the working-class people.

Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.
Hongkong, November 21, 1917.
[The correspondent will find his complaint dealt with in our leader column.—Ed. H.K.T.]

NEVER NEGLECT YOUR ILLS.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of unselfishness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is arsenic—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realize that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at shop; if in doubt send \$1.50 for a bottle, or \$8/- for 6, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szohuen Road, Shanghai.

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sanitary precautions are taken now.

Alleged Fraudulent Conversion.

A Chinese dispenser, of 64, Bonham Strand, charged a boarding house runner at the Police Court this morning with the fraudulent conversion of \$1,000 entrusted to him to deposit with the Chi Shing firm. The defendant was represented by Mr. G. R. Haywood, and the defence was that the money was given with instructions to pay for certain goods. The defendant then entrusted the money with a man named Wong, who had decamped.

A promissory note had been given to the complainant, who had accepted it, and, said Mr. Haywood, it was a case for civil proceedings. After evidence had been given, his Worship (Mr. J. L. Wood) adjourned the case till to-morrow, fixing bail at \$1,000.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS
AND
CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

Night-time Comfort.

Comfort is the key to restful sleep and our Pyjamas are the surest key to Comfort.

We stock them made of "Viyella," "Jaeger" wool and Ceylon Flannel in a nice range of stripes and plain colours.

PRICES RANGING FROM \$4.75 per Suit.

MACKINTOSH
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VOUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 8.Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

"THETA"

UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom. Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISCOATS AND SWEATERS
GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

DANCE MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON

WALTZES.

"LEGEND OF THE SEA" "CECILE"
"TESORO MIO" "MODESTY"
"DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
ETC., ETC., ETC.
SEE WINDOW

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"STORVIKEN."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th November, 1917, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 28th November, 1917, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 21st November, 1917.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

30,625 ton displacement. 30,625 ton displacement. Electric Heat in Every Cabin, Electric Light in Every Berth. One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafes.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 ton displacement. 12,000 ton displacement. Twin Screw Steel Steamship with Modern Accommodation. Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

SS. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents: HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR. LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS LOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE

TEL. No. 1043.

D.S. VICTOR ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madras, Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and	Tokawa Maru Capt. Ogura	SATUR. 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	FRI. 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	TUES. 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikkō Maru Capt. Tateda	FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Enten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	SATURDAY, 1st Dec.
KOBE	Totomi Maru Capt. Anki	SUNDAY, 8.000 T. 8.000 2nd Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

§ Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINPO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	18,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TERYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
HIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.

T.S.E. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANTO MARU	13,500	13th Dec.
KYO MARU	17,000	17th Dec.
SEIYO MARU	16,000	18th Dec.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang 20th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari Arakan Bintang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNPARSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, York Buildings.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	24th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kaitong	25th Nov. at 9 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	25th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	27th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong November 22, 1917.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

German Shipowners Getting Ready.

An association of German shipowners has been formed in Hamburg with the object of seeing that Germany has enough tonnage after the war.

A Japanese Shipping Association.

From the point of view that for the promotion of the shipping trade during and after the war, union between shipping-men is essential, the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, Urata, and Yokohama dockyard companies, the Watanabe Ironworks, Messrs. Suzuki & Co., and the Mitsubishi Bussan Kaisha have decided to organise a shipping association called the Sempaku Kyokai. The new organisation will first take up the question of obtaining supplies of shipbuilding materials.

"Japan Chronicle."

South Sea Service.

Hitherto the steamship service between Japan and those German possessions in the South Seas which have been occupied by Japanese troops has been maintained by the South Seas Trading Company with three vessels in accordance with a contract with the Naval Department.

The contract expired at the end of October last, however, without being renewed owing to the high rate for charter.

The authorities accordingly proposed to keep up the service with some naval ships, but a few favourable offers have since been made by private shipowners with whom negotiations are now in progress.

Since there are certain difficulties attendant upon the uses of naval ships for maritime communication, it is expected that the steamship service in question will be again entrusted to a few private vessels.

"China Coast Gazette."

Mr. J. Johanne, chief officer, Hainfung, is on leave; Mr. H. Langvad, second officer, Hainfung, has gone acting chief officer, same ship; Mr. T. Scanliffe has been appointed second officer, Hainfung; Captain E. B. Simons, from reserve, has gone master, Suiyuan; Mr. G. P. MacAdam, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Suiyuan; Mr. J. D. Jordan, from reserve, has gone second officer, Suiyuan; Mr. C. McAlister, from leave, has gone second officer, Kweichow; Mr. A. H. Brown, chief officer, Nambu, has gone master, Nambu;

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.:

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.

Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

THURSDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

FRIDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for passes.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$4, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam 588 Tons, and S.S. Nanning 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were—

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, (Mr. Claud Severa, C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. C. McL-Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. E. Bullock (Clerk of Councils.)

Financial.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$15,700 in aid of the votes:—Miscellaneous Services language study allowance, \$700; stationery, \$15,000.

A sum of \$1,800 in aid of the vote Public Works Department, other charges, transport and travelling expenses.

A sum of \$30,000 in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, Hongkong, water works, (20) maintenance of City and Hill District.

A sum of \$800 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, miscellaneous, (41), miscellaneous works.

A sum of \$150 in aid of the vote Attorney General's Office, other charges, books.

A sum of \$1,350 in aid of the vote Bar our Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, other charges, raising and renewing moorings of ocean steamships.

A sum of \$100,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Tientsin Flood Relief Fund.

A sum of \$3,360.73 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, buildings, improvements to Cape D'Aguilar Wireless Telegraph Station.

A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, special expenditure, installation for receiving time signals by wireless telegraphy.

A sum of \$1,800, in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, special expenditure, compensation for condemnation of carcasses in slaughter house.

A sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, charitable allowance to Shun Lok-shung, son of Sin Yau-wai, late of the Education Department.

Tientsin Flood Relief.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government moved the following resolution:—“This Council desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Chinese Republic in the disastrous floods which have devastated an immense area of country in the Province of Chihli and hereby votes a sum of \$100,000 as a contribution towards the relief of the suffering caused by this calamity.”

In doing so, he said:—Honourable Members of the Legislative Council.—This Council has during the last four years on two occasions voted sums of money for the relief of the suffering caused by floods in the Kwangtung Province and on the West River. Fortunately during the past two years there has been no necessity to do so, but I feel sure that the whole community in this Colony has been deeply impressed by the magnitude of the disaster which has overwhelmed a great portion of the Province of Chihli, including the entire City of Tientsin. The extent of the calamity will be realised by the following figures. About 12,000 square miles of country have been flooded and outside of Tientsin there has been damage to the extent of \$100,000,000 in the loss of crops. It is reported that, as the result of a fairly accurate survey, 80,000 groups of

dwellings have been destroyed, while three million people are facing a bitterly cold winter in summer clothes and with a scanty supply of food. The Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council have issued an appeal for help to meet the great want which exists.

It is stated in the appeal that in order to enable the multitude affected by the disaster to exist through the winter a sum of at least \$5,000,000 is needed and that at present a sum of only \$2,000,000 is available. Though the actual floods have in a great measure been overcome, the destruction of houses has left the population exposed to the cold winter winds. The sum which it is proposed to contribute may not effect much, but it will at any rate show in a practical way the sympathy of this Colony with those who are suffering so acutely through an entirely unexpected visitation.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock seconded on behalf of the unofficial members, and, in doing so, said that every member of the Council felt very great sympathy with the Northern Chinese who were suffering so severely by this present calamity. The unofficial members concurred very heartily with the Government in that vote by which it was proposed to partially relieve to sufferers.

The vote was agreed to unanimously.

Cost of Camp.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak asked:—“Will the Government state what is the estimated cost to the Colony of the suggested Camp for Defence Corps training in the New Territories?”

The Acting Colonial Secretary replied:—“The estimated cost is \$2,000.

Opium Labels.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government opium.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to make it an offence to be in possession of labels, wrappers, or marks resembling those used by the Superintendent in connection with Government opium, or of any die, block, or type apparently intended for the production of any such label, wrapper, or mark.

War Contracts.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements, regulations and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to provide relief against actions for breach of contract where the fulfilment of the contract has been interfered with by executive requirements or restrictions rendered necessary by the war. The Bill applies only to contracts to be performed within the Colony. It is founded on Section 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 37.

Control of Ferries.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate Ferries.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to give the Governor, in Council power to require any judge or other public officer to retire after he attains the age of 55 years, or to require any judge or other public officer to retire at any time on the ground of inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office. The Bill is introduced in order to bring the law here into conformity with the law as it exists elsewhere.

The Pension Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill

entitled An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1887.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to

CANTON NEWS.

Attack on Swatow Ordered.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of the 21st instant:

It is reported that the Acting Tachus (Mok Wing-sun) favours working hand in hand with the Military Government, settling the internal differences in the Province and enlarging the power of the South.

An official proclamation published in all the native papers by Admiral Cheng and the whole staff of Naval Commanders states that their object in coming South was to protect the Constitution and secure the welfare of the people. Therefore those who were stirring up trouble must be suppressed by the Navy.

On a report that the Central Government has despatched an army to reinforce Mok King-jun's force which was defeated in the Hoi Fung district, the Provincial Authority has ordered the military commanders to attack Swatow and Chaochow before the reinforcements arrive.

The gunboat Po Chip, which was anchored off the new Bund, was seized a few nights ago by a gang of soldiers, who, after putting the crew under lock and key, took the boat to a lonely spot and sunk it, after removing all the arms. The Provincial Authority is now investigating to which garrison the soldiers belonged.

According to official reports, the so-called citizen soldiers are gathering at many places, and if they join together they will be a force 10,000 strong.

Various parties of soldiers are being stationed along the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, for its protection.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Visit of a Parisian Dancer.

Mme. Marie Louise Sterling, whose the programmes announced as having been a Première Danseuse at the Grand Opera House, Paris, was the principal attraction at the Victoria Theatre last night, when she commenced a four nights' engagement. There was a fairly large audience.

The dancer glided gracefully into view in the copious glare of the limelight, which was all the more conspicuous by the back and sides of the stage being in sombre black, she presented an extremely pleasing appearance and at once created a favourable impression.

Mme. Sterling danced in a true ballet style and in a manner that gave much pleasure to the audience. The dancer's costumes were decidedly chic and also attractive. The pictures shown added to the enjoyment of the evening.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Civil Service v. Royal Engineers.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on their own ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next:—H. E. Mr. C. Severa, C.M.G. (Captain), E. W. Hamilton, B. W. Bradbury, D. M. Goodall, W. H. Edmonds, W. Dixon, R. E. O. Bird, R. O. Mitchell, F. J. Lang, J. C. C. Fletcher and P. T. Lambie. Reserve:—T. McCormack.

intended An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1887.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to

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ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

Indian Police Sergeant Fired At.

There were quite exciting scenes in Tank Lane during the early hours of this morning, an Indian Lance Sergeant reporting when he got back from duty that during an attempted armed robbery at 7, Tank Lane, he was fired on by some of the robbers.

He returned the fire with several rounds, but the men got away. No one, apparently, was hit.

In connection with the same matter, an aman, living at the house, reports that while she was in bed, she heard her master cry out, and, on opening a door, saw a man who pointed something, which she thought was a firearm, at her. The man got away. Nothing was stolen, but she found on the premises one knife, five gages, and several empty cartridge cases.

A COMMON PRACTICE.

Chinese Junkmaster Fined.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N., the master of a Chinese trading junk was charged with impeding the work of Government vessels outside the harbour on the morning of November 21.

The defendant pleaded guilty, but stated that there was no wind and that he was helpless at the time.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant's junk passed where it should not have done, and that there was wind blowing at from four to five miles an hour. The witness added that there was a lot of trouble with junks.

Defendant maintained that the course he took was inevitable. He could not go seawards, as the wind was unfavourable.

His Worship asked several questions, and, in passing sentence, said that he was of the opinion that no effort was made by the junk to get off before the wind and thus get clear. As the practice was becoming a common one, he wanted this case to be a warning to other junks and would impose a fine of \$20.

MORE FIRES.

A Big Blaze at Yau Ma Tei.

There seems to be quite an epidemic of fires just now, for the Police report two more as having occurred yesterday, in addition to the one already reported which broke out in Stannion Street during the morning.

The larger was at Yau Ma Tei and occurred during the afternoon in a block of buildings which are being erected adjoining 434, Canton Road. The block consists of eight three-storyed dwellings being built by a contractor under Messrs. Denison, Lam and Gibb, architects. The fire originated in the centre of the block on the second floor of one of the houses, the floor and roof being here completed. The outbreak was probably caused by some workman carelessly disposing of a match or cigarette end. Owing to the open nature of the buildings, the flames quickly spread and the adjoining flats were involved.

The fire was under control, the fire under control. Valuable assistance was given by Mr. T. J. Slatter, living at 3, Victoria View and also by Mr. S. Marks, who happened to be in the vicinity. The damage is estimated to be about \$2,000 and is not covered by insurance.

The other fire, which proved to be a small affair, took place at 22, Tai Wong Street, East. This occurred at night and broke out in some shavings, the shop being used by a carpenter. The outbreak was soon got under by some neighbours and some Police Reserve, and by the time the Fire Brigade attended it was

put out. The damage was slight. The Fire Brigade attended at 22, Tai Wong Street, East. This occurred at night and broke out in some shavings, the shop being used by a carpenter. The outbreak was soon got under by some neighbours and some Police Reserve, and by the time the Fire Brigade attended it was

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A CASE FOR FREEDOM.

English Wives and German Husbands.

Margaret Hamilton writes in *Everywoman* as follows:—

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's proposal that those English women who married Germans previous to the war should be given release from their tragic position is not so revolutionary in principle as at first appears. It has been suggested that if such an act were passed, it would throw open the flood-gates for a facility of divorce comparable to the state of things "existent in certain States of America. It is argued that if a woman is free from her association with the man who is fighting her fellow-countrymen—members of whom he has, in all probability, assisted to crucify—it will necessitate the annulling of the marriage if for differences in taste and habits such as the undue length of hair or undue growth of toe-nail! This, however, is a trivial objection and easily dealt with. The particular Bill advocated by Sir Arthur will effect the English wives of German husbands only!

The women who married Germans before the war were brought up in the belief, carefully instilled by politicians, professors, writers for the Press, philosophers and men of eminence in all departments of life that Germany was not only the greatest and most enlightened nation, but that whatever culture we possess we owe to her inspiration and affinity. It is obvious therefore, that they cannot be blamed in that they believe they were making a marriage, not only desirable to themselves, but acceptable in the eyes of the nation. The events of the last three years, however, have shown that the national estimate of the German character has been absolutely erroneous, and the women who took German husbands had no possible knowledge of the character of the men of their choice. For it has been shown over and over again that the ordinary everyday Germans, the peaceful person engaged in commerce or industry, whose curiosity as to his neighbour's doings and insatiable inquisitiveness as to the business of other people were regarded as proofs of his endearing accessibility, was a member of that advance guard sent over here to spy out the land and its people. It has been shown that Germans have used their friendship with unexpected English families to prosecute their investigations on behalf of their country, and that they have neglected no opportunity to note down our national resources, military, naval or commercial. The case is made the more black against them in that they were not "spies" in the accredited sense of the term. That is to say, they were not agents in the pay of the German police or the military or naval authorities. They came over here avowedly to earn their living, and, incidentally, sent a record of every detail likely to assist their country in preparing

for war against the people with whom they had found a home and subsistence.

At the present moment these men are fighting in the German Army, practising upon our English soldiers and English prisoners of war those refinements of cruelty for which they have become noted. Now what is to happen when these men return? As the law at present stands, they can compel their English wives to live with them again, and, failing consent to do so, can take the children and send them to Germany to be educated. The woman, therefore, will have to choose between two terrible alternatives. She must either return to the man who has betrayed the kindly people with whom he lived, who has practised torture upon the fathers, husbands and sons of her neighbours, or she must resign the children she brought into the world.

It is argued that the passing of an Act permitting English wives to divorce German husbands on the plea of "desertion" would invalidate marriages between English women and Germans over military age and still resident in this country. The argument is a fallacious one, for it is not proposed to make such divorce compulsory, but only to grant freedom for those women who demand it. That it is a tragedy for a woman to ask for a divorce from the father of her children goes without saying. War also is a tragedy—and death by crucifixion. But of two evils it is better to choose that which, while it inflicts suffering, does not degrade the soul. And, in my opinion, for an English woman to return to the arms of a German would be unspeakable ignominy, ineffable degradation, physical and spiritual.

In those cases where the woman has reason to believe that her husband was a rare exception, and had neither spied before the war nor tortured during its progress, she might not put the Act in force; and those women who are their first youth married Germans since become naturalised citizens of this country may feel that to undo a union of so long continuance would be undesirable—even though their husbands were compulsorily "interred." Such persons would not come within the scope of the Act, nor, indeed, as I have stated, need any woman apply for release unless it be her desire. These English wives of German husbands with whom I have spoken tell me that they view the idea of a compulsorily return to their former husbands with the utmost loathing. It should be remembered that they have endured a martyrdom since the outbreak of the war—English by birth, by sentiment, desiring the success of the Allies with the whole ardor of their being, they have been compelled to register themselves as alien enemies; have been denied the right to travel a distance of more than five miles from their home; have been the centre of suspicion and dislike; have, in effect, become social outcasts and pariahs. These things cannot be helped; it is part of the price that a woman at any moment may be called to pay if she marries a citizen of any nation but her own.

GERMAN SUBMARINE.

A British Capture Arrives in America.

A German submarine mine-layer, which was captured by the British early in 1916, arrived on a steamship at New York recently in three sections, to be placed on exhibition in the sheepfold in Central Park in the interest of the war-loan campaign. The submarine is the UC-5, and announcement of her capture was made by the British Admiralty in July, 1916. Her dimensions are, length 100 feet, beam 11 feet, and displacement 200 tons.

The UC-5 carries no guns or torpedo tubes, and was built solely for minelaying purposes. She is capable of carrying twelve mines in the bow in six vertical tubes extending from the top to the bottom of the boat. The tubes are inclined aft at an angle of about 25 degrees from the vertical to make certain that the mine will leave the craft in a direction opposite to that in which the boat is travelling.

The submarine is driven by a Diesel-Benz four-cylinder engine, operating a single propeller. The vessel has a superstructure for about two-thirds of its length. There is evidence that it was constructed in three sections, so that it might be transported by rail or canal to the point of launching.

The UC-5 was captured by a British destroyer in flat calm and on rather a hazy day. It was about noon that the lookout reported a suspicious craft. As the destroyer drew closer to the vessel it was discovered that she was of an unusual type. When the destroyer drew within hailing distance the commander of the destroyer summoned the other to surrender. The order was understood, for the crew of the submarine held up their hands. A boat was dispatched to the submarine to bring off the crew. As it drew near the commander of the submarine gave a sharp order, and all the men except himself plunged into the water and swam toward the boat, crying, "Kamerad!"

The officer in charge of the small boat then called upon the submarine commander to surrender, which he did. As the boat was returning to the destroyer, another man suddenly came out of the submarine and plunged into the water. Immediately after there were several violent explosions. Although the hull of the submarine was damaged by the explosions, it was possible to salvage her.

The Liberty Loan Committee took steps to obtain a German submarine for publicity purposes months ago. Complications interfered with the delivery of the vessel, but through the co-operation of Lord Northcliffe the Committee has finally been able to secure it.

AMERICA'S GOLD EXPORT.

In the last week of September, New York announced outgoings of gold to the value of G. \$1,000,000. Half was for Canada and half for Japan.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Queensland Sugar.

A Brisbane report says that the crop of sugar this year will establish a new record. It is expected that the total yield will be 100,000 tons, over that of an ordinary year.

Chilean Government's Deal. The Chilean Government has purchased all the nitrate of German companies and sold it to an American concern. By this operation it was possible to acquire from Germany nearly 30,000,000 pesos of Chilean gold deposited there as a guarantee of paper money.

Platinum. The world's production of platinum has seriously decreased during the last three years, owing to interrupted output of Russia, which formerly furnished 95 per cent. of the world's supply. Russia last year supplied only 80,000 ounces, compared with an average of nearly 300,000 ounces annually before the war. Output of republic of Colombia, the second largest producer, rose to 25,000 ounces last year from the former average of 12,000 ounces.

New York Business Rush. With winter on the way they were importuned for goods during the recent cool weather fresh in their minds. New York jobbers of underwear are now too pleased with the prospect of more of it when the temperature drops again. Not only were numbers of telegrams received, asking for deliveries of heavy goods that were on order but delayed, but it is said that in more than one case buyers came back to the market for the sole purpose of getting their merchandise shipped.

Cobalt Silver Output. The High Commissioner for Canada has stated that:—"Since the discovery of silver, in Cobalt, in 1903 there has been produced approximately 286,000,000 oz. of silver, valued at G. \$143,000,000. It is estimated that this year's production will have a valuation of G. \$15,000,000." Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. add that if this be calculated at the average price of the first six months of 1917, the weight should equal about 18,000,000 oz., implying a reduction of about 6,000,000 or about 25 per cent. on the Government's estimate of 26,000,000 oz. for 1916.

Record Fruit Price. Increasing demand for California fruit products in eastern markets, is shown in the payment of the top prices for 15 cars of grapes in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, says the Union. The trainload was shipped through the California Fruit Exchange, and brought \$28,800, or \$1,925 per car. The price received per crate was \$2. While California grapes, in carload lots, have been purchased at that rate in eastern markets in the past, the figure was the highest ever recorded for the fruit in such a quantity.

Export Prohibition. With the object of more strictly preventing supplies of commodities being imported into enemy countries through neutral territory, an announcement has been made of the prohibition of the export of goods, except printed matter and travellers' luggage, from Great Britain to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland, and also of a temporary suspension of the licences already granted for such exports to the countries mentioned. In view of this new measure, it will become more difficult to obtain permission for shipments to those destinations.

Cattle for Army. A meeting of live stock salesmen was held recently in Edinburgh at the offices of the Scottish Board of Agriculture, to arrange the details of a scheme for the purchase of home-grown cattle for the army. The maximum prices fixed per hundredweight live weight by the Food Controller are as follows: For cattle purchased in September, 7s.; in October, 7s.; in November-December, 6s.; and in January 6s. In order to insure that the schemes will be carried out in Scotland, in agreement with the views of the live stock agents, the Government Committee for the Purchase of Home-Bred Cattle has sanctioned the appointment of a Scottish committee to act under their direction.

So strong is their desire for freedom that one woman explained to me she would be content, so she could be rid of her German husband, if she were debarrased from making a second marriage during the lifetime of the man with whom she was associated. This demand is distinct and apart from the ordinary claim for an extension of divorce. My case rests on the assertion that the German husband is to be possessed of a devil of cruelty and of deceit which singles him out for special treatment.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES;
B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$630
MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons a. \$820

North Chinas b. t. 112

Unions a. \$775

Yangtze b. ex 73 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$130

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. & n. \$73

Steamboats a. \$19

Indos (Del.) a. & b. \$130

Indos (Pref.) b. \$34

Shells b. 110/-

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars a. \$90

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans a. 40/-

Langkats b. t. 143

Raubs a. \$250

Tronches n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves a. \$90

Kowloon Docks b. \$122

Shai Docks b. t. 71

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$88

H'p'ys Est. n. \$5.75

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. t. 79

West Points b. \$79

Reclaimations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 161

Kung Yiks b. t. 161

Shai Cottons n. t. 114

Yangtzeppos b. t. 6

Oriental n. t. 364

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$64

China Light & P. n. \$312

Providents b. \$712

Dairy Farms b. \$24

Green Islands b. \$7.15

H. K. Electrics b. \$43

H. K. Ice Co. b. & s. \$147

Ropes n. \$29

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels. a. 46.60

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$8

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons n. \$534

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/10/34

Demand 2/10/34

30 dls. 2/11/34

4 m/s. 2/11/34

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Japan 133/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 69

T/T Java 156/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4.01

Demand, Paris 4.01/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/-

4 m/s. D/P. 3/-

6 m/s. L/C 3/-

30 dls. Sydney & 3/-

Melbourne 70/4

L/C & New York

Demand, Marka 4.16

4 m/s. France 4.21

Demand, Germany

Demand, New York 69/6

Demand, Bombay Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 138

Demand, Singapore 123/4

On Haiphong 13/4 prem

On Saigon 17/4 prem

Sovereign 6.60

Gold Leaf, per

